

## UNCLE SAM'S BOX.

Mr. Gillman Turns Over the Treasury to Mr. Wyman, His Successor.

A Committee Appointed to Count the Cash and Give Him a Clean Receipt.

How the Counting is Performed—Dally Balances—Shirts and Overs.

Chicago Tribune Special.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—United States Treasurer Gillman has surrendered his office and turned over to his successor the vast amount of money and bonds stored in the treasury vaults. Sitting at his desk the other day, he was looking over the stores of matter suitable for destruction which accumulated on the hands of even the most systematic of men. He came across a stray telegram dated New York, which ran: "We have got him."

"What do you suppose that meant?" said the busy treasurer. "It means that I was privately called to New York as an expert in handwriting to make some investigations as to the authenticity of the money letter. For public reasons I did not go, and soon after I received this telegram. 'We have got him' meant that they thought surely they had detected the forger."

DELIVERING THE KEYS.

"What sort of a process do you go through to deliver the key of this great place to your successor?" I asked.

"The process is a very simple one," replied the treasurer. "A committee is appointed to inspect the counting of the money. It is appointed by the secretary of the treasury, and has generally consisted of two persons, both familiar with money. One is taken from some branch of the treasury service not in the treasurer's office, and the other from bank accountants outside. This committee of two may ask to have as many expert counters detailed as they need. The balance will be closed at the end of that hour, and on the 31st of March, and very possibly the count may be completed by midnight. That depends on the committee. When I received the office the work began at 4 o'clock p. m., and it was turned over to me at midnight."

"How much actual money is there to count?"

"The money ordinarily runs about \$70,000,000 in the vaults. This is mainly in what are called the reserve vaults, and the money is all in sealed packages, which have been counted and certified. These packages are not continuously the same by any means. They may be said to be changing almost daily. Every load of money that comes from the bureau of engraving and printing is sealed with the counting clock of that bureau. It is immediately unsealed, recounted, and if correct sealed up again, and the count again certified and placed in the reserve vault. The stores in these reserve vaults are used only as they are needed in the ordinary disbursements of the treasury."

"What are the average disbursements daily of the treasury, proper here over the counter, aside of course, from the payment of bonds and interest?"

"We probably pay out over the counter \$400,000 or \$500,000 every day. We pay at least \$800,000 every month in salaries, which are disbursed right here in this district on disbursing officers' checks—the salaries of congressmen, of the host of employees in the different departments, the army and navy, and the district courts. We receive about 1,500 different checks and drafts during the day, which have to be carefully inspected, and it is a very great work, as any one acquainted with money operations will understand. Every night, directly after the close of office hours, the cash is balanced, each teller balancing his own cash, and his balances are carried to the principal book-keeper, who is required to balance the whole day's business balance. No one employed in the cash room can leave until the balance is struck, or if there is a trifling shortage, or an 'over,' the amount of it definitely ascertained and the place where it originated located."

"Do you ever have shortages and overs?"

"Of course we sometimes do, but since the days of the large defalcation of \$47,000 under the old methods which are very different from the methods which are now in use, we rarely have any shortages, and that the money is short a dollar or two or five dollars but generally the shortage can be accounted for and recovered back. The errors for the most part arise with banks, and it is a curious fact that where there are mistakes they are generally overs. Honest money, where there is an error at all, is generally over. This fact is so general that it has become an axiom in the treasury, and it is one of the principles by means of which we detect party thefts. We keep a ledger account of course with every bank which makes its exchanges and redemptions. Occasionally a bank is \$5 short in its own account—sometimes a good deal more than that. The bank is immediately notified, and often when its remittance is short it protests that its account could not have been wrong, and that the money must have disappeared in the treasury. But banks, as a rule, have discovered that our methods are so accurate they cannot generally be questioned. Not long ago a bank whose package was short \$5 or so was very emphatic in announcing that its count must have been correct. Now, we keep a record of all the 'shorts' and 'overs' with all the banks running back for many years. We immediately turned to the record, and, sending to the bank a list of the very large number of errors

which they had made in the course of years, we asked them to question the accuracy of the treasury account, which had sent in excess of the requirement, and the bank acknowledged its error. Few banks, probably no banks, keep a record of their shorts and overs as we do."

"HONEST MONEY ALWAYS OVER."

"You say that the principle that 'honest money is always over' is used as a means of detecting petty thefts. How does that operate?"

"It operates just this way: Of course in the counting room the large amounts of money are counted. The experience of the treasurer, as I have said, has been that honest money, as a rule, over where there is an error in the count at all. In a counter, therefore, in making returns to the superintendent continually returns money 'short' and never returns any 'over.' We know that there is something wrong in the counter. The difference seldom amounts to more than a dollar or two, but if shortages are continually returned by the same counter, that counter is put under the microscope, and the packages given to him which have been put up in the treasury, with suitable marks, with an intentional excess. This is tried two or three times, and the money, upon its return, is immediately privately counted by experts. If the 'over' has been retained by the counter the sum is deducted from his salary and the counter discharged. If it happens now but very rarely. There scarcely has been a case of party theft of that sort for two or three years."

TELLERS' BALANCES.

"How do you keep the run of the tellers' balances?"

"Every teller has his own tin box locked and placed in the vault at night. His balance is not accepted upon his own verdict, but at an unexpected time—once a week or once a month—each teller on some different day is relieved at the close of hours and informed that the treasurer has detailed some one else to count his balance. If the money in his daily box is short it is speedily ascertained, but he is compelled every day to make his account balance without an examination of the box."

"How many bonds belonging to national banks have you in your custody?"

"Probably \$400,000,000. The are all in large envelopes in the bond vault. They are constantly counted. Every bank has its agent, who is required to see to it that the bonds are counted at least once a year, and the bonds of some banks are surely counted every day. The transfer of the bonds to my successor will be a comparatively easy task." E. B. W.

CAPITOL NOTES.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

IRISH REFORMERS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—While the president could not be expected to make any direct statements in reference to the representations of the British government concerning the utterance and the actions of citizens of Ireland and Irish sympathizers in the United States, your correspondent has authority to say that the British minister here has for months called the attention of the government to these utterances, but in an entirely friendly way, and without any demand for redress other than might be suggested to this government after a full investigation of the whole subject. The president, after the communication of the British minister, had been laid before him by the secretary of state, called the attention of the cabinet to it, and, after briefly stating his own views, requested the members of the cabinet to submit their views in writing to the president at the next cabinet meeting. This was done on Friday last, and although your correspondent does not feel authorized to give in detail the views of the cabinet, it can be said that there was no dissent in the opinion that in the existing situation of affairs the government would not be justified in interfering with the Irish sympathizers now in this country. One of the papers submitted by the cabinet members enters into an exhaustive review of the policy of the British government with reference to political refugees from other countries who have sought an asylum in England, and cites the unfavorable refusal of Great Britain to surrender or interfere with them in any way in the absence of commission of overt acts. The policy of the cabinet is to recommend to the president, and has communicated to the British minister with the assurance that our government will use its utmost endeavors to observe both national and international obligations, and to see that they are not violated.

GREAT IRISH RAIDS.

Capt. James B. Eads recently wrote Senator Gibson, enclosing his resignation as a member of the Mississippi river commission, which he requested the senator to lay before the president for acceptance. Senator Gibson in reply says if there is to be a merit in the Mississippi river commission it belongs to Capt. Eads, for the success at the jetties led to the conception of applying by appropriate legislation the principles Eads had adapted to the whole river. The senator predicts that the day is not far distant when a grateful people, from the jetties to the headwaters of the valley, will unite to erect some fitting memorial in honor of the great engineer, who not only gave them deep water to the sea, but security also against the floods.

ANOTHER TELEGRAPH. The next opposition telegraph company will be the Postal Union. It is understood here that the company has already obtained control of the Bankers' & Merchants', which is a well-established new line between here and New York, and that it will come into this city upon the poles of that company. The Postal Union is also said to have made an alliance with the Southern Telegraph company, which

reaches all leading points in Virginia, and that negotiations are pending which will probably result in the transfer of the American Rapid Company to the Postal Union.

THE CLERKS. The civil service commissioners have decided not to present their rules to the president until his return from his southern trip. Dorman B. Eaton says that the rules are substantially completed, and that there is nothing in them to which any one can object. There are about 2,100 clerks in the treasury department proper. There were about as many ten years ago, and there are today over 800 people employed in the department who were on the rolls ten years ago. There are on an average ninety-five voluntary retirements from the treasury department every year. That number of men or women resign to go into private business, into matrimony, or out of politics. This leaves about 350 persons accounted for, and that number includes all the dismissals for cause or political reasons. Not 10 per cent of the 350 have been removed for "political reasons" in the last ten years.

CROOK'S OPPORTUNITY.

Arizona Indians Revolt and Are Killing Citizens and Soldiers.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 31.—Mexican troops under General Carbo are in the field to take no prisoners but kill, burn, and plunder. The casualties in Arizona have been heavy, four men having been killed. Clark's camp No. 4 on the Gila river and the two Basche's camp are total wrecks. The hostiles are believed to belong to the Jua band, reinforced by some Chiricahua. All the troops of southern New Mexico are in the field and all possible measures for the protection of settlers and the punishment of the Indians are being taken by Gen. McKenney.

RUMORS OF A BATTLE. Tucson, March 31.—The troops are all moving towards the Mexican line to intercept the Indians on their return to the Sonora. A band of fifty hostiles are reported as having been seen near the Arizona line going towards Clifton.

There is a rumor that Major Tupper, from Huachuca, had a fight with the Indians and lost several men. General Carr and one hundred men will leave Tucson for Benson to-night.

THE NUMBER OF KILLED. Tucson, March 31.—The White Mountain tribes are open in declaring they will go on the war path this month unless something positive is accomplished. There is a certain danger of an attempt by an organized body of citizens from Clifton, Globe, Tombstone and San Carlos against the Indians. The reservation people are waiting to give Crook an opportunity. Twenty-seven have been killed in nine days.

HICKSVILLE, Mexico, March 31.—Thirty-two people have been killed in the past nine days. The hostiles are moving toward Arizona to a sparsely settled region.

RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS. An Opinion by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The supreme bench of Illinois, the whole bench assembling, has just filed an opinion declaring in substance that the Pullman palace car company and like corporations are common carriers, placing them on the same category as railroad companies. This is contrary to the decision given by the same tribunal several years ago, and affirms the principle that the present state legislature has endeavor to embody in the statute. The suit was brought by Luke Levin against the car company for refusing to permit him to occupy the sleeping berth assigned him, which he offered to pay for. The lower courts decided the plaintiff had no power to enforce accommodation from the car company, and that it was optional on its part to furnish the same. The court asserts that the running of the sleeping cars has become a business and social necessity, and in that view the law can impose obligations on the company the same as on railroads, ferrymen and innkeepers. In the language of the opinion: "Where, therefore, a passenger under the rules of the company is entitled to a berth by paying the usual fare and to whom no personal objection attaches, enters the company's sleeping car at the proper time for the purpose of procuring accommodations for a berth, offering or tendering the customary price therefor, the company is bound to furnish it, provided it has one at its disposal. For a breach of any of these implied duties the court holds the company clearly liable."

Hood Recaptured. Special Dispatch to The Bee. NEMAHA CITY, Neb., March 31.—I did to-day recapture my man Hood who escaped from me at Syracuse March 8, 1883. Hope this will remove the great responsibility resting on my two friends, Mr. Howe and Mr. Furey. G. W. CULP.

Mormon Converts. Special Dispatch to The Bee. ST. LOUIS, March 30.—This morning 300 persons under charge of Elder Morison, of the Mormon church, passed through the Union depot en route for Utah. These converts all came from the Southern States.

Forty Men Drowned. YARMOUTH, Eng., March 31.—During a recent terrific gale six fishing smacks went down and forty sailors were lost.

A Life Saving Service. Mr. M. E. Allison, Hutchinson, Kan., saved his life by a simple trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, which caused him to procure a large bottle that completely cured him, when Doctors had pronounced him incurable. He had been suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, it is guaranteed to cure. Trial bottles free at C. F. Goodman's drug store. Large size, \$1. April 2-20d&w 1w

## THEY ALL DO IT.

Considerable Fuss Made About a Woman "Shinning" Up to a Man.

An Unepitaphized Kannuck Captivated by Agnes Langtry.

Freddie Still Basks in the Smiles of the Beauty.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—In the latest news from the Langtry combination the central figure is not Mrs. Langtry but Miss Agnes Langtry, chaperone and sister-in-law of the actress, who was called to this country by Lily to be her traveling companion after Mrs. Langtry's departure. Miss Agnes is said to be a sister of Mr. Langtry and has hitherto enjoyed the intimate friendship of the wife. She is more than a few years her senior, is moderately good looking and very sedate and dignified in her manner. Since joining the company several months ago she has been almost constant associate with Mrs. Langtry and Gohardt in their walks and drives. The Times has a dispatch from Rochester saying that on March 18th the company were on their way into Canada and stopped at Niagara Falls for a day. With the party was a young man from Toronto, who had been introduced to Miss Agnes a few days before, and whose attentions to her, it is said, were almost as marked as those of Gohardt at the depot. The company met at the depot at the appointed time to take their departure, but Miss Agnes and her friend were missing. No explanation of her absence could be given, and when last seen she was on the Canadian side in company with the Toronto admirer, riding from the suspension bridge to the Clifton house. As they were on hand when the train was ready to start, the company went without them.

Telegrams were sent back to her but no information was obtained until several days later when a letter came to the city requesting Miss Agnes' trunk be sent to her at once to Toronto. This was too much for Mrs. Langtry. She positively refused to send the trunk and still retains it. Mrs. Langtry is very angry at her sister-in-law's conduct and is shocked that her own decorum did not insulate within her a deeper sense of propriety. Meanwhile it is a serious question how a woman can stay away two whole weeks without her baggage. She sent several telegrams later demanding her things but they have not received attention.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—Frank H. Corbin, who leaves a wife and boy of 5 years, has disappeared, and is reported to have gone west with Miss Lucy A. Robbins. The parties belong in Newington, four miles from here, but for several months past have resided in Hartford, as their intimacy in Newington made unpleasant gossip. Last fall it reached the ear of Mrs. Corbin, and she had a conference with the Robbins, who promised the wife, her old schoolmate and warm personal friend, to abandon the affair, but the intimacy was renewed with a week, and Corbin brutally boasted of it to his wife. Thereupon she sued for a divorce, and Corbin came to Hartford and bought a drug-store, which did not prosper. Miss Robbins about the same time removed to Hartford and furnished a room elegantly in one of the fashionable buildings. Corbin went from Hartford to Newington, and both have disappeared, and Miss Robbins told a relative that she would be absent an indefinite time. She is worth nearly \$50,000 in her own right, and is reported to have drawn \$10,000 in cash just before the flight. She was a belle of Newington, remarkably handsome, highly educated, and had refused several advantageous offers.

A GIRL'S INFATUATION. She Eludes with and Marries Her Father's Negro Coachman.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 31.—Miss Ann Brooker, a bright, pretty girl, living in Torrington, in this state, has eloped with her father's negro coachman, named James Bradley. A short time ago Miss Brooker went to New York on a visit, and when she left, instead of coming home as her friends supposed she was going to do, she took the Homestead road at Bridgeport and went to Ashley Falls, Mass., where she met Bradley, a half-breed African and has worked for her father about three years. Last week, when Mr. Brooker discovered the whereabouts of his daughter, he went to Ashley Falls, accompanied by his son, and tried to persuade her to return home. She would not listen to them, and, crushed with shame and despair, they were compelled to return home, leaving her with her husband in a miserable shanty in Ashley Falls. Miss Brooker's conduct is inexcusable, as her home relations have always been the pleasantest and she has grown up in luxury and refinement. Her family feels the disgrace keenly and everybody sympathizes with them.

MY "PENTAGONAL BOX." which is still unsold (who will buy it?) These last two girls have been kept separate, that the donors may know just where they have been bestowed. Much of the cash has been used for shoes and medicines, prescribed by physicians. I do not mean the shoes were prescribed by the doctor, though many times he could not do better than to order them.

Another case which has interested me is that of a woman whom I have known for years, who called the other day to say that she

HAD HER HUSBAND ARRESTED the night before, because she was in fear of her life, and she could endure it no longer. Her house was shut up for lack of rent, and nothing remained but to go to her father's. Her children were already at the depot, but she had depended upon the wages her husband told her were due him to take them to their destination. She found his story untrue, and scarcely anything left. It was not the first time she had been cruelly deceived, but it placed her now in very trying circumstances. A half fare ticket was obtained of the county commissioners, and she was ready to go to her childhood's home, and thought she would not again be betrayed into leaving it by false pretenses. Whisky, of course, was the cause of the trouble.

Another case from THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

A lady called one morning—a lady, notice—with the faintest, sweetest little five year old girl, and inquired for some police officer. With difficulty she told me her husband had not been home since the previous morning. He had never stayed away so long. She had waited for him at supper, waited for him all night. Who can guess what such a night of waiting means but they who have tried it! He had never been arrested, but she feared it, because he sometimes did drink too much.

We found him in the city prison. She readily obtained his release, but while she waited for this the little girl came home with me. In her childish prattle she surprised me by saying, "I guess I'll pray about my papa, so he won't drink any more," and presently added, "My papa cries when he is drunk. He just laid his head down against that hole"—the grated door of the cell—"and cried." And probably this is but the beginning of sorrow to the tempted, sinning man, and

THE POOR STRICKEN WIFE and helpless child.

A widow who has found it very hard to support her poor children—the youngest, of three months—born since the father's death—is going to take them down to the Soldiers' Orphan Home, in St. Louis, where several years of her own early life were spent, and she has promised to see that the children are made ready for the journey.

I saw, a week or two since, a little three year old girl, who was adopted last summer. She has improved very much, and her foster parents think her quite as remarkable as people are wont to think their own.

WAITING FOR HOMES.

Two nice little girls are going on trial to a home in the west, where "it is more than likely they will be kept." Two or three children are yet waiting for homes. Are there not some Christian hearts who will hear through this call the Masters, "Inasmuch?" Those who have been interested in

## MY FATHER'S BUSINESS.

A Lady Who is Following the Master's Footsteps.

A Story Full of Real Life Romance, And Suppressed Sensations of Recent Occurrence.

The following is the report of city mission work for the first three months of 1883, by Mrs. H. B. Fuller:

During the first two months of the quarter I worked thirty-seven hours a week, since then not being well, have been out comparatively little and should have accomplished little had not the work come into my hands by constant calls for help. There has been more necessity of this than ever before, and though the supplies have been greater they have still

FALLEN SHORT OF THE NEEDS. I wish to acknowledge the receipt of about five barrels of potatoes and other groceries, some clothing and \$1.50 cash from the Central school; and two or three barrels of provision, clothing and \$2.50 cash from the Pacific street school. These came without my having asked or suggested that any portion of the supplies collected be given me, and they were very thankfully received. They were given out in small quantities and I have visited personally nearly every family into which they have gone. Some, too, have been recommended by Mr. Pierce, county superintendent of the poor. I have the address of every family and if the donors would like to see for themselves I shall be very glad to have them do so and learn by investigation.

WINTER'S THEIR GIFTS HAVE BEEN WASTED. I would acknowledge, too, a monthly order for groceries from Mrs. G. H. Clark, groceries from Mr. Fleming, gifts from Mrs. Daltz and Mrs. McCague, and second-hand clothing from many friends (500 garments having been distributed), and quite a supply of new clothing from the benevolent society of Irvington—the dear friends of my home church, of whom it may almost be said: "They have done what they could." I have received from the First Congregational Sunday school \$12.75, and have collected \$14.60 on

which is still unsold (who will buy it?) These last two girls have been kept separate, that the donors may know just where they have been bestowed. Much of the cash has been used for shoes and medicines, prescribed by physicians. I do not mean the shoes were prescribed by the doctor, though many times he could not do better than to order them.

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my prison work, will be glad to know that two of those released have good places and doing well at last accounts. One is in a place of trust and welfare. "It is sufficient to show me that I have one more chance to be a man, and with God's help I mean to improve it." He sent me \$5 to be used for one of his friends in prison.

MORE FAITH. These give me more faith in others there, when they write as one did the day before Christmas, "Yes, right here on the eve of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ. I promise you to live for Him, and I hope my future life may prove the sincerity of my words." This man I have heard is the son of a clergyman, though he has never told me so. Is not a covenant never told me so. Is not a covenant never told me so.

"Who have fallen in the path We have in weakness trod."

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, OMAHA, NEB. Tables supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public claim they get better accommodations and more general satisfaction here than at any other house in Omaha. Rate, \$2 per day. ang21fm

TELEGRAPH NOTES. Special Dispatches to The Bee.

The estimated reduction of the public debt for March is \$9,500,000.

The steamer Polar Star exploded her boiler at Columbus, Ky. Four men were drowned and two killed by the explosion.

The Washburn railway has completed arrangements with the Rock Island railroad by which its system is to be extended to St. Paul.

Bishop elect Nicholson, of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, writes to Rev. Dr. Wakeland, president of the standing committee, declining the episcopate of Indiana.

George Buchanan, son of the bogus diplomat, Dr. John Buchanan, was convicted at Philadelphia, of having caused the death of Elizabeth Holstein by a criminal surgical operation.

The United States express company has arranged to deliver, without charge, a donation from Hiram Sibley & Co., of 30,000 packages of selected garden seeds to sufferers by the tornado at Grinnell, Iowa.

The twenty-ninth annual report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad shows gross earnings, \$21,551,000; operating expenses and taxes, \$11,284,000; net earnings, \$10,267,000; interest and exchange, \$402,000; total, \$10,769,000; dividends, \$302,400; carried to the reserve fund, \$750,000; number of miles of line operated, 3,228.

The Chicago and Alton road has served notice of withdrawal from the Chicago and St. Louis passenger pool, and from agreement not to issue passes to shippers, on the ground that the agreement had been violated by other lines, parties to the agreement. It is thought probable it will also withdraw from the Southwestern association. A war of rates is liable to result.

Colbert Strahe and Jesse Milholland were waylaid and shot Friday night near Oakfield, Audubon county, Iowa, by an unknown man, who stepped from behind a tree. Strahe died at midnight. Milholland was shot in the head, reported fatally. This is the outgrowth of a reign of terror in that vicinity, inaugurated and sustained by Strahe and confederates, and known as the Crooked Creek crowd.

The Tribune publishes a statement that on the 12th inst. \$40,000 in gold certificates were abstracted from the cash room of the custom house at New York. The money was counted in the sub-treasury it was short the above amount. Secretary Folger authorized Collector Robinson to make thorough investigation. While President Arthur was collector he lost \$5,000 in the same manner.

The New York Catholic Review has advice from Rome stating that the Holy See has appointed Rev. Joseph Rademacher, of the diocese of Fort Wayne, to see of Nashville, vacant by promotion of Archbishop Feen to Chicago. Bishop Brondel, of Vancouver's Island, has been appointed apostolic administrator of the vicariate of Montana, now added to the province of Oregon, although heretofore belonging to the province of St. Louis and administered by the vicars of Idaho and Nebraska.

At Knob Noster, seventeen miles west of Sedalia, Mo., a negro who had an arm broken by jumping from a train, was taken to the house of a colored man near by, the freed slave set him up in a bed. About 10 o'clock Friday night he arose, and began to fight promiscuously with his revolver. The inmates fled. Marshal Jeff Haire repaired to the place and in attempting to arrest the frenzied negro was wounded twice. Finally the building was set on fire, but the negro did not come out until the timbers began falling. He was greeted with a volley of shots, two taking effect. He was then secured. Haire is thought to be mortally wounded.

The jury in the case of Thos. Waldron, better known as "Brother Frank," president of the St. Joseph's college, Brooklyn, N. Y., on trial the past week on the charge of rape of a little girl, aged six and a half years, after deliberating Friday night and Saturday, rendered a verdict of guilty on the second count, the attempt at rape. The prisoner's counsel made an eloquent plea in his behalf for mercy. Judge Haight, in pronouncing sentence, intimated that the jury had been pretty merciful in the case, and that the parents of the children had intimated aim of similar attempts by the prisoner. He therefore sentenced the prisoner to the full extent of the law, five years in Auburn prison, except that he might have added a fine.

THE PHILOMATHEANS. The Coming Concert Next Wednesday Evening.

The Philomathean club will give its next concert, the second of their third series, at Max Meyer's music hall, on Wednesday evening next, April 4. The following is the programme.

1. String quartette, in G.....Haydn A-Adagio, B-Presto.

2. Trio in E, Op. 14, No. 2.....Mozart Piano, Violin, Viola.

3. Serenade.....Schubert Quartette from "Die Club."

4. Concerto for piano, in E. Allegro (with accompaniment of similar tempo, by the pianist).....Hauptmann

Mr. Felix Blankenfeld.

5. String quartette, in C.....Mozart A-Andante, B-Moderato, C-Adagio, D-Allegro.

6. Tenor solo, "If,".....Lincoln Mr. W. Shaw.

7. Quintet, in C, Op. 151.....Reissiger A-Andante, B-Schzzo.

8. String quartette, in B.....Spohr

SLAVEN'S YOSEMITE COLONGE Made from the wild flowers of the FAR FAMOUS YOSEMITE VALLEY. It is the most fragrant of perfumes. Manufactured by H. B. Slaven, San Francisco. For sale in Omaha by W. J. Whitehouse and Kennard Bros.

Ma:30-smw2w

## A NEW MAJOR.

Being the New Commandant at Fort Robinson, Col. Louis H. Carpenter.

The Colored Troops and How They Fight—Views on the Apache Outbreak.

Brevet Colonel Louis H. Carpenter, late of the Tenth cavalry, but recently promoted to a majority in the Fifth cavalry, was met by a Bee reporter yesterday at the Paxton. Major Carpenter is a fine soldierly officer of some forty years of age, who has seen over twenty years of service in the army, more than ten years of which have been spent with the colored troops of the Tenth cavalry. In Oct. '68 he commanded two companies in the Indian war in Kansas, and received the brevet of colonel at General Sheridan's request for gallantry in action. Having recently read some strictures about the colored troops as soldiers, THE BEE reporter ventured the inquiry.

"What sort of soldiers do the colored men make, Colonel?"

"A great deal better than many suppose," replied Major Carpenter. "The records show that there have been less desertions in the Tenth cavalry than in any other regiment in the service. We have had fewer court-martials, fewer offenses against the regulations, and as good general discipline as can be found elsewhere in the army. The men are unusually cleanly and tidy, and spend more on their dress than the white soldiers; they drill well, and are obedient to their superiors."

"How are they in action?" asked the reporter. "Can they stand fire?"

"My experience has been," said Major Carpenter, "that they are as reliable as white soldiers in action. I have seen them in a number of Indian fights, and they behaved unusually well. You know their record during the war, and since then the troops in the colored regiments have maintained their reputation. I certainly have no fault to find. In '68 the two companies that I commanded did excellent service and deserved all the compliments that they got."

"Then you believe in the enlistment of colored men into the army?"

"I didn't say that, did I? On some accounts I do not. The moral tone of the colored men